

# MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZERIEL HOLMES, Editor.

New Series. Vol. I. No. 23.

Winthrop, Maine, Saturday Morning, June 4, 1842.

Whole No. 480.

## Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate,

Is published every Saturday Morning, by

WILLIAM NOYES,

To whom all letters on business must be directed.  
TERMS—\$2.00 per annum.—\$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

*Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptance of the word.*—Talleyrand.



## MAINE FARMER.

### Caterpillars Again.

As was anticipated, these pests of the orchard, are uncommonly plenty. We observe that people are busy in destroying them on the apple trees, but they almost invariably pass by those which are found on other trees.

We have noticed that wherever there are any of the wild cherry trees, the same species of caterpillar is lodged on them, and left in undisturbed possession.

We suppose that the proprietor did not care how much they ate of these trees, but does he reflect that in a short time they will be changed into a moth or miller as some call them, which lays eggs and propagates a new swarm for next year. The habits of these animals are curious. Early in the morning, and in wet days they are snugly stowed away in their nests which are made in the crotch of some limbs, of three or four thicknesses of web which prevents the rain and wet from touching them. In pleasant weather they will sally forth for food, leaving, as they pass along, a fine web, which we suppose is a guide or clue to enable them to find their way back again.

They continue out until about the middle of the afternoon, when they return to camp to spend the night. In order to destroy them they should be attacked in the morning or evening, while within their nests, or during some wet day. They may thus be all killed at once.

### Millet...Barn Grass.

We see that some of our brethren are "cracking up" millet, as a crop worth cultivating. We have cultivated it some in times past, and we find that on light loamy land, which is in pretty good condition as to fertility, it is a valuable crop for fodder. On wet heavy land, we never could get our seed again. There is one trouble among us in this section in regard to it. The barn grass ("Panicum Glaucom") which very much resembles it, grows up among & cannot be easily separated from it, the seed though smaller and darker colored becomes mingled in it so as to make it foul, and in a year or two you must obtain your seed somewhere else, or find yourself laying down your land to a crop of barn grass where you least want it. This barn grass, is, after all, a valuable grass if it could be kept where it is wanted and destroyed where it is not wanted. The seed is very nutritious and much liked by cattle, horses and poultry. But it is a bad weed, and not easily destroyed. It stands drouth well. We do not think it would be much of an object to cultivate millet for any thing but fodder, it should then be cut while in the milk.

### Indian Relic.

We have been presented with some stone tools ploughed up on the farm of Mr. Otis Foster of Monmouth. One is a large gouge, wrought in the usual way, and done very handsomely too. These relics, which are occasionally found by the farmer as he turns over the surface of the earth by the plough, are all the remains in this vicinity of the numerous hoes that once possessed the land. No one can look upon them without being carried back in imagination to the time when the whole continent belonged to the Indians, and was all one hunting ground—while the waters in every direction, unnumbered by any structures of human invention, were stored with innumerable fish, coming up annually, as if by divine appointment, to feed those rude children of nature. They are all gone. We cannot approve of the way and manner in which our ancestors got rid of them, but yet it seems written in the book of fate, that the Indian and the White man cannot live together. The one requires forests and free streams for his sustenance. The other levels one by the axe that he may cultivate, and obstructs the other by dams that he may manufacture. And as the forest disappears before the progress of, what we call, civilization the Indian retires to seek other hunting grounds. When the hunting grounds are all used up, then will the race become extinct.

### Oxford Agricultural Society.

We are glad to see that the friends of Agriculture, in Oxford County, have organized themselves into a Society, and are determined to push forward in the march of Agricultural improvement.

They have the elements in that County for a thriving Society, and can, if the farmers will only combine and unite their efforts, soon show the world that they can outstrip some of the older members of the community in the race of well doing. Few Counties in the State combine so many advantages for grazing and tillage as does this, and although it has hitherto been considered as a rough and mountainous spot, the hills furnish excellent pasture and the valleys first rate arable land,—and the rugged and hardy population will soon make it one of the first Agricultural and manufacturing Countries in Maine. We hope the meeting of the Society which is to be held in June will be fully attended by practical farmers, who will enter heart and hand in the good cause. Success to the plough and the spindle in Oxford, say we. The proceedings will be found in another column.

### Insects in Plants, From whence do they come?

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, it has been found that in most all cases, vegetables of almost all kinds, have an insect or worm peculiar to their kind, which many cases in a great degree destroy or injure the plant or root to which they attach themselves. My opinion is, that they (the insect or worm) originate in the decomposition of the dead.

1st. From the fact that in all vegetable, as well as animal substance, in a state of decomposition, there is a worm or maggot formed.

2d. From the fact that the spindle worm is found in nothing but the Indian Corn.

3d. That we find the small yellow bug which destroys our vines, attacks nothing else. And 4th from the fact that we find the tobacco worm attacks nothing else but plant, even if we plant the tobacco seed at the North where that worm has been previously unknown! we find it committing its ravages on it at the North, as well as in a more southern climate. My object in writing to you, is to get your views on the subject. If you think it worth a notice in your valuable paper, I should like to see it with your opinion on the same.

CALEB LEAVITT.

Bath, May 22, 1842

**NOTE.**—We are not able to say much, from any experimental knowledge of our own, in regard to the theory which our correspondent has brought forward in regard to the production of insects in decomposing seeds. We are disposed to believe however, that the insects of which he speaks are the children of a parent which laid its eggs in the most suitable place for the young to obtain food when it should be hatched. Those who watch the operations of insects will soon be astonished at the instinct which is manifested by them in this respect viz—the providing for the food of their young, long before it is born, either by placing something of the kind in the nest or place where the egg is deposited, or by depositing the egg where food will be at hand at the proper time. The experiment of Mr. Cross, of England, almost prove that insects are generated in some instances without eggs. By taking the hardest and purest quartz, which is merely pure silice (flint) subjecting it to a great heat in order to pulverize it, then melting it with potash, then dissolving it in muriatic acid, which is one of the strongest and most corrosive acids, and then subjecting it to the action of a Galvanic Battery he finds, in a week or two, that very minute insects are brought to life. We say brought to life, for we do not know whether they are hatched from an egg or created by the galvanic action. If hatched, when was the egg laid? It must have been deposited centuries before, when the quartz was in a liquid state—remained dormant—bore the intense heat of the fire used to break up and pulverize the quartz—and resisted the dissolving powers of the acid, and then burst out a living creature the moment a favorable time presented. The insect creation has more wonders and mysteries about it than we can solve, and the study of it, when rightly pursued, has as much sublimity in it as the study of the planets and the far off suns of the Universe, though of a different type and character.—Ed.

### The Plough.

MR. HOLMES:—Having always lived on a farm and been acquainted with the above tool, and having a little leisure I thought I would communicate with you and the friends of the Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate. I well remember when a boy the things we used to have made of a little steel, some iron, and a good deal of white ash and no paint—they would not shine much when bran fire new, but you know we farmers like to hold plough as well as any other thing, and we could step up to one of them with considerable degree of skill complacency, if a gentleman was passing the road; but when the new was off, after the first run, what tools! We have got it home from the blacksmiths, who has fixed that plough? as well as common I guess. We are fixing it to the white ash; this is the second run the boys are trying to plough with it. Halloo there boys, why n't you a plough? Why the plough wont go any way you can fix it. Then comes the tinker—all the tools are brought.—Pete says it goes awful hard.—Jo says it runs to land too much.—Abe says the Captain has got a new Sutton plough worth a little million of this thing.—Father says he cannot afford to heave this aside so soon to get another. Why this is not half worn! but he looks over the fence and sees the Captain's team steady to work—the ploughing done better, that sticks to the ground, turning over every little obstruction that would heave his out of the ground. What do you think of that says Mike, (as the old man was viewing the Captain ploughing,) a'nt it a boomer? Well, we got a Sutton plough marked "Wesson," and I always shall remember that name—just how it was spelt, W-e-s-s-o-n—not West-ton, like our little open hearted, open mouthed Methodist minister that lived there then. Those ploughs became in use, and quite an epoch it was among farmers. They were made well and of good materials, and in a strong substantial manner,—good white oak and a plenty of iron and steel put together in due proportion. But then after a longer run than the first mentioned plough, they too had to be sent to the Blacksmiths. But how did they come from the fiery furnace? not like any thing we read of in the Bible, but they come an altered tool. We put them together, they dont exactly fit, the wood has its original shape and goodness, but the iron and steel has lost its shape; some blacksmiths will do better than others, but that is the case nine times out of ten. But however we got along with it in rather a hard way. The last time I saw the old plough, I almost reverenced it. It was the "Constitution" among our fleet of ploughs so far as my experience as to ploughs when under my Father's charge. And now for the continuation,—after it became necessary to use ploughs on our new farm here, we bought two real Simon Pure Suttons, one had the Wesson marked in the beam, of course I

hailed that name with pleasure; we had to rig a foot on each to balance with, for if they had kept on the way they started when we put into the ground, they would have been through to China by this time. I want to speak respectfully of them, for they have done a good business in their palmy days, certain. But then came their days of trial, they wanted sharpening, but they never could be brought to their original state, they had come in contact with earth so much that they were earthy, and then I was in the "willows" about my Suttons, and could not raise them. I was in Bangor before Emery & Stetson's store and saw a lot of ploughs of the cast iron stamp, handsome as a pin, marked "Hitchcock." They said they should like to have me try one of those ploughs. I did not think much of them at the time, but felt willing to make the trial, as they would take them back if they would give a good purpose or suit me.

We had at that time four large oxen. When I got home we could not plough, as we thought, on account of team, but growing impatient to try our new plough, we ventured to hitch on, and we found no lack of team, having to use six oxen with our Sutton plough.

Another bright epoch seemed to dawn on ploughing business. The name of Hitchcock we never shall forget. His ploughs, we have had two of them; are real foreploughs on a new farm, short, stout and firm; they are always on hand for going in or out of the ground, round a stump or a stone. I have never seen their equal round these "diggins" for first time ploughing, and we have had a number of kinds. But after getting our land some of it quite smooth and level, we thought a plough might be constructed to do better than these of Hitchcock's, the mould-board should be lengthened to make the plough run steady. The turning to Hitchcock's was too short and would break the furrow in turning over. They would do as good work as the Sutton's besides doing it one third easier,—less expense in repairs, and running as well after long usage.

Now comes the sequel. I thought if I could obtain a plough larger than Hitchcock's, it would be of great importance to our farming operations. I had seen the advertisements of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's ploughs, and thought them to be, from what I had read, the kind I should probably buy; therefore I called to see their agents in Bangor and found their ploughs to be fine looking articles, but not so long as I expected to see or wished to buy. Therefore I thought I would call on my old friends Emery, Stetson, & Co., and found there just the thing as I thought, and it proved to be one of Prouty & Mears improved ploughs. The old ploughs of this stamp are not equal to the Hitchcock ploughs. Those are the longest ploughs I have seen. I bought of the size that cost fifteen dollars, "Prouty & Mears improved sward Plough," and a noble plough it is. It need not be said that it is a good plough, and probably bears more heads to the acre. That's doubtful. It need not be mixed so thin in the ploughing, as the soil is not so heavy. It is a good plough, thicker hull and consequently more bran. Does not make as many pounds of flour to the bushel.

It will run as straight as you can snap a line, and turn as smooth as a pan cake; there is no breaking of the sod, but turns it beautifully over 'with care right side up.' What improvements they will make for twenty years to come, time only can tell; but what improvements have been made for twenty years past we can see how we as farmers ought to be a mutual and lasting friendship to build up each others interest.

Let your paper bind the two interests together—the farmer suggest something made or altered for the best, and the mechanic will not be slow to accomplish the work. The name of Prouty and Mears stands uppermost on ploughs on our farm. We had a number of other kinds, we consider considerable better than the Worcester ploughs. But it is probable there will be a number of ploughs as good manufactured, as Hinckley & Egerly are making a fine looking plough at this time. And now I will close by making an estimate on what it cost to plough one acre now, and what it cost eight years ago.

Three acres of land 1834. Six oxen, and one man to drive.

One wrought Iron plough and one man to hold,

1.75

4.75

3

14.25

Three acres do 1842. Two horses, and one man to drive,

\$2.50

One cast iron plough, and one man to hold, 1.50

14.25

4.00

2

8.00

\$14.25

\$8.00

Gain in eight years.

\$6.25

The horse team will do the three acres as easy in two days as the oxen will do it in three days. Besides the pleasure now of a good plough that is worth I cannot calculate how much, but almost as many days added to our existence.

J. H. FULLER.

La Grange, May 1842.

P. S. I think, in purchasing our cast iron ploughs we are apt to buy too small a size for the use that we put them to. I like ploughing deep and large. There is not that objection on the account of its going so much harder than the wrought iron plough. Always obtain one with a cutter and wheel.

Calf and Pig contrasted again.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I noticed an article in your paper of the 7th inst, headed "Calf and Pig contrasted," in which the writer guesses that by keeping a pig and a calf each, until they are thirty months, or two years and a half old, there is seventeen dollars in favor of the pig.

Now Sir, I guess that if the writer has a good

blooded female calf at that age, he can sell it for twice the sum which he puts down, as the value of his calf, when contrasting it with the pig. At any rate I know of some in your county which I will give that sum for, and they cannot be purchased for

three thousand dollars, which is his estimate. I know it costs something to raise stock, and I guess it costs something to raise pork and pigs, and if your "full blooded yankee" will keep an exact account of what it costs to keep a pig until it is two years and a half old, and let it have four litters of pigs, together with their cost, and contrast it with a good female calf, he will not find quite so large a balance in the pig's favor. I am rather inclined to the opinion, that your "full blooded yankee" contrasted, as he says, the "calf and pig;" but if he will have the goodness to contrast the "pig and calf," I guess he will figure it out a little differently, at any rate Doctor, you know, it makes a difference with some persons, to have a neighbor's Bull gore their ox, or their Bull gore a neighbor's ox.

The truth is Sir, a large part of our stock is not the best kind for profit, we do not take pains enough in the selection of the best blood, and not always enough in the keeping of it—especially our young stock. But those who do both, are well paid for all their trouble and expense—thereby benefiting themselves and others.

Now Sir, there is not such a mighty difference after all, in keeping good and poor stock. The former always sells at a good price, while the latter frequently cannot be sold, except at a very low price. Now Sir, I guess that it would be more profit for us to keep good stock, and keep it well, if we could not quite so much, than to keep poor stock and keep it poorly, even if we kept considerably more.

ASA BARTON.

### Advantages and disadvantages of the Bald and Bearded varieties of Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—As the farmers of Maine are at some loss as to which is the most profitable to raise, the bearded or bald varieties of wheat, I have thought it would be beneficial to state the advantages and disadvantages of both according to my experience.

**Advantages of bald wheat.**—The flour is whiter, makes more pounds of flour to the bushel, as the hull is thinner and there is less bran. Packs closer in the bundle, and takes less room in the stack or barn. **The disadvantages are,** the liability to lodge or to be blown down by storms and rains, rusts or blights easier, or more likely to be rusted and blasted. Takes longer to grow, does not ripen as early in the season, and must be mixed thinner in the paste before baking.

**The advantages of bearded wheat.**—especially the Payson Williams Black Sea, are stiffer straw, not as liable to be beat down by storms or to lodge on rich land, quick in its growth, ripens early, and will do to late. Is seldom known to rust or blast, and probably bears more heads to the acre. That's doubtful. It need not be mixed so thin in the ploughing, as the bald wheat is. Now until we sustain more correct views, and turn to the right about face in this matter, we shall be much less prosperous than our position warrants, with due attention to all our interests. We are continually acting on the principle of cutting open the goose which lays the golden eggs, instead of feeding and taking care of her. If labor is not abundant, in planting or harvesting our crops, is needed what we have on hand, we hire it, as soon as may be, and accomplish our work. But who amongst us has gone deliberately and methodically to work, or if we have not sufficient help, have hired it to collect materials for one or two hundred loads of compost manure, or even fifty? By attention to this subject in Europe and in the older parts of our own country, and in the United States, we shall find that the bald wheat is the best for the climate, and the best for the soil. It is the most abundant in England, and is the best for the climate, and the best for the soil. It is the most abundant in England, and is the best for the climate, and the best for the soil.

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Garland, May 11, 1842.

**Advantages and disadvantages of the Bald and Bearded varieties of Wheat.**

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society in which they live, by the formation of a Society, by the payment of their money and by pledging their individual exertions to do more than they have before done to promote the cause of Agriculture. They have seen the benefits resulting from the formation of Societies in other States, and other Counties in our own State. They have seen, from this cause a laudable spirit of emulation created and nourished. They have seen the products of our soil greatly enlarged, and our breeds of neat stock, horses, sheep, swine, &c. very much improved and the value of them vastly increased if these things can be done in other States and other Countries, they can surely be done in Oxford by corresponding exertions. It remains for you, farmers, to say whether you will lag behind your brethren in other places, or whether you will put forth and unite your energies and go ahead, even of those who have gone foremost.

There is a sort of pride, commendable pride, in this business—in doing good, in contributing something to the public stock, which we wonder every farmer does not feel. And there is also a sort of apathy—cool uncalculating indifference, which is a great reproach to the calling, and in which, we lament to say, some of our farmers, as we fear, indulge. This indifference ought no longer to exist. We trust the influence of this Society will be most happily felt throughout the County, and that its numbers, which as now about one hundred, will be greatly increased. We have now time to pursue the subject further. We intend to allude to it again, in the mean time we invite contributions from our Agricultural friends—we will allow them all the space in our paper we can spare.—*Oxford Democrat.*

At a meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, held by adjournment, at Lincoln Hall in Paris, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May inst. the Society completed its organization by a unanimous choice of the following:

Rufus K. Goodenow, of Paris, President.  
Job Prince, of Turner, Vice President.  
Isaac Harlow, of Paris, Recording Secretary.  
Jairus S. Keith, of Oxford, Corresponding Secy.  
Henry Rust, of Norway, Treasurer and Collector.  
James Hersey, Jr., of Summer, Agent.  
Isaac Harlow, of Paris, Librarian.

Samuel F. Brown, of Buckfield; Ezra F. Beal, of Norway; Jedediah Burbank, of Bethel, Trustees.

David Noyes, of Norway, Committee on Tools, Simeon Norris, of Paris, Implements of Husbandry, and Manufactures; Samuel Hersey, of Summer, Henry French, Com. on Stock. Alphin Twitchell, of Bethel, Com. on Crops, John Porter, of Paris, Com. on Crops, John Baker, of Waterford, Com. on Trees, Shrubs, Zury Robinson, of Summer, and Plants.

Voted, that when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet at this place on Wednesday the 15th of June next, at two o'clock P. M.

Voted, To have a Cattle Show and Exhibition at the annual meeting in October next.

Voted, That members who have not already paid be requested to pay the amount of their subscription to the Treasurer, at or before the adjournment in June. Adjourned.

ISAAC HARLOW, Rec. Secy.

## MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* \* The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

### Judicious Tariff.

Mr. HOLMES.—As you have opened the columns of your paper to the discussion of the tariff, I would just call the attention of your readers to that "absorbing question"—It is said by some of those, who are in favor of a "judicious" tariff. Now what they mean, by the word *judicious* we can hardly tell. Doctor Webster defines it, to mean, "According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; acting according to sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom." Now Sir, if we take either, or all of these definitions, I will go with them, for it is all the most strenuous advocates of the tariff ask or want. And here let me ask, if we can *according to sound judgment*, to open our ports to the free importation of all kinds of foreign manufactures, when we have an abundance of the raw material, and hands enough to convert them into the articles in which we stand in need?—It is wise in us, to adopt the principle of "free trade," while all other nations close their ports against us, or only admit us by paying a duty to them, which on many of our productions, amounts to almost or quite a prohibition?

Is it prudent, for us to purchase the manufactures of foreign nations, while we cannot pay them in the articles which we produce here? Is it rational, for us, as a nation to run in debt, for the tinsel and gewgaws of Europe, or even their more substantial articles, while at the same time our vessels are out of employ, and the produce of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, are accumulating upon their hands, without a sale, or the prospect of one?

Is it adapted to obtain a good end by the best means, to endeavor to support our National Government, by borrowing money, and the issue of treasury notes on interest, while millions upon millions of foreign goods are imported or sent into this country almost free from duty, while at the same time, our merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, are embarrassed, and many of them obliged to stop, thereby curtailing the consumption of the produce of the farmer, discharging their laborers, many of which, become from necessity producers themselves?

Is it acting according to sound judgment, to go on in this way year after year, until our vessels rot, our manufactures are abandoned, and our farmers reduced almost to a state of poverty? Does it look like possessing sound judgment, to persevere in a course like this, when we have abundance of means within our reach to do otherwise, and want only that encouragement which every "judicious" government ought to bestow upon its subjects? Is it wise, in a government to do this, while the best interests of the country are depressed for the want of this aid? And is our government, directed by reason and wisdom, in refusing to grant us that protection to the produce of our soil, the manufactures of our mechanics, while no nation has yet done it?" Shall we be the first to set the example, while older and more experienced nations have never dared to adopt it?

I know Sir, that some of our politicians at the present day, are fond of referring to other countries for precedents, and have even taken great pains to send Agents to examine into their affairs, relating to the currency, postoffice &c. If it was wisdom in them to do this, would it not now be wisdom in our rulers to send Agents to Europe to see how the principles of free trade and no protection are tolerated there.

Respectfully yours,  
ASA BARTON.

Garland, May 24, 1842.

### MOTION OF CUTTING-TOOLS.

It is commonly remarked among mechanics, that a cutting tool being put in motion and applied to another object, has a greater effect in proportion to the power applied, than if the object to be operated on, be put in motion and forced against the tool, while the latter is firmly fixed stationary; and as an instance of this, it is averred that if an axe be placed on the ground with the edge upward, and be struck while in that position by the edge of another equal axe, the edge of the first will be idented by the concussion much deeper than that of the descending axe. If this be a fact, we know of no rational theory in support of it although not fully prepared to deny it; being aware that various kinds of cutting tools, have a very different effect under different degrees of velocity. It is well known that in cutting, hewing, planing or splitting timber in general, the more rapidly the tool is made to move, the more effectively and smoothly the work is accomplished, especially where the direction of the grain of the wood is unfavorable; while on the other hand, the fact is established by modern practice, that in planing or cutting cold iron—either cast or malleable,—a tool moving with a slow, but strong, steady and permanent motion, will cut more smoothly, and be more effective in its operation, than when driven by the concussion of a hammer: the cutting, in this case, moreover, retains its edge much better with a slow motion. The limits of the effect of a cutting tool moved in this manner, are not yet known; but it is known that a chip a quarter of an inch thick, may be taken from an extensive surface of an iron casting, at one operation. It has been suggested, and we think with apparent propriety, that free-stone, or even marble and granite might be cut by means of a permanently constructed apparatus to operate on this principle, he toils daily for his bread and though the doors of our boasted seminaries of learning we open to the affluent. We have shown that the only path by which the mechanic and laborer can arrive at power and influence in society, is that of knowledge. We have shown that true knowledge can be acquired by him although he toils daily for his bread and though the doors of our boasted seminaries of learning we open to the affluent. We have shown that the only path by which the mechanic and laborer can arrive at power and influence in society, is that of knowledge. We have shown that true knowledge can be acquired by him although he toils daily for his bread and though the doors of our boasted seminaries of learning we open to the affluent. 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doubt that it can be introduced among us as regular business.

Converting corn into spirit gas (instead of whiskey) and hogs into sperm oil is a happy device for the West. It will save us thousands of dollars in money, while the gain to health, comfort and respectability, will be fully attested by every true Washingtonian.—[*St Louis Gazette*.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### New Brick Machine.

We have examined a working model of an improved machine for striking and pressing brick, invented by Ezra Fiske, Esq., of Fayette. It is an improvement upon the machine which has heretofore been much in use, patented some years ago by Fiske & Hinkley. In the old machine, the clay after being ground by the knives, was pushed out in front of the cistern, into the moulds. In this, the clay, falls into a box of moulds, which are run under the bottom of the tub, so that it falls in by its own weight, and is then pressed by a pair of broad knives that pass over it as the shaft turns round. This box is then brought over the brick moulds, and is pressed into them by the piston or platen which is brought down by a lever worked by the foot, as in the old machine. We think this is a decided improvement. The clay falling from the bottom of the tub, cannot help filling the moulds at all times, which was not always the case with the old machine. We once had one of the first machines in use, but found that one corner of the bricks would sometimes come out deficient. We think this would not fail to make a perfect brick. Mr. Fiske has secured a right to his invention.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, Mr. S. L. Andrews, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the purchase of stores for marine hospitals therein mentioned, the creation of a collection district in Marietta, Ohio, and to make Chicago, Illinois a port of entry.

Mr. J. C. Clark, of New York, from the same committee, reported a bill re-appropriating money for the erection of a light-house at Ely's Knoll, New York, iron screw piles, and for the rebuilding the Brandywine Shoal light-house in Delaware bay.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Navy Appropriation bill. The question pending was on the proviso of Mr. McClellan, of New York, that till otherwise ordered by Congress, no part of the \$2,335,000 appropriated for the pay of commissioned, warrant and petty officers, in search or any other future or existing appropriation, shall be applied to the payment of any officers in the Navy, appointed after this date, beyond the number in each grade on 1st of January 1841; and that the excess now in the service, beyond that number, shall be reduced as far as deaths, resignations, and promotions will permit. Mr. Everett had moved to strike out that part of this appropriation shall be applied for pay of any officer of the grade of captain, lieutenant and midshipmen, hereafter appointed, if the number in service of his respective grade shall exceed the number in service on the first day of January 1841.

After some remarks by Messrs. Cushing, Parmenter, Meriwether, and others, the committee rose without taking the question, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Choate presented a memorial from citizens in Maine, praying for the adoption of the Revenue Bill, as reported by Mr. Salmon, without amendment.

Mr. Choate presented the memorial of Wm. H. Preston and others, praying for an intentional law of copy right.

Mr. Holmes presented several resolutions in relation to the state of Rhode Island, which he said, he should move by way of amendment, when Mr. Allen's resolution came up. They were ordered to be printed.

A bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Deane was taken up and discussed, and the further discussion was postponed to the next day.

In the House, the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the whole. The debate was continued until 1 o'clock, when in pursuance of the resolution adopted on Friday, the question was taken on the pending motion, and the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. The question was then taken in the House in concurring in the amendments of the committee.

On the amendment of Mr. Meriwether, reducing the appropriation proposed in the original bill for the pay of commissioned, warrant and petty officers and seamen, from \$3,195,432 to \$2,335,000, the question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 113, nays 89.

In the amendment of the same section, containing a proviso, that,

"Until otherwise ordered by Congress, no part of this or any other future or existing appropriation, shall be applied to the payment of any officers in the Navy, appointed after this date, beyond the number in each grade on the first day of January 1841; and that the excess now in the service, beyond that number, shall be reduced as fast as deaths, resignations and promotions will permit."

The house also concurred, yeas 100, nays 94. The other amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed, 171, to 26.

TUESDAY, May 24.—In the Senate, the Navy Appropriation bill was received from the House, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Huntington reported the bill authorizing the collector of the district of Fairfield to reside at either of the towns of Fairfield or Bridgeport, and it was read a third and passed.

Several memorials were presented asking for protection to American manufacturers.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the appropriation bill was taken up, as reported by the Judiciary Committee. It proposed to reduce the ratio to 50,000 and give one additional representation to each State having a fraction less than a moiety of the said ratio computed according to the rule prescribed according to Constitution of the United States. His arrangement would give thirteen States one Representative each, viz.—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas.

The second amendment of the Judiciary Committee, in effect merely alters the requisition of the House that the members shall be elected by districts, and making it a matter optional with the States, leaving the last section of the bill, in every other respect, precisely as it came from the House.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the Army and the Academy at West Point for the year 1842, it was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The first clause having been read, which appropriates \$1,477,700 for the pay of the army, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend by substituting \$1,172,000.

Mr. Fillmore stated that the bill appropriated, for the pay of the army Officers, &c. \$6,170,779; for the Military Academy, \$131,641; making an aggregate of \$6,302,420. In 1841, for the same objects, the appropriation was \$6,173,439; and in 1840, \$5,415,729.

Mr. Johnson withdrew his amendment, and offered a proviso to the section, that no money hereappropriated shall be applied in future, to the payment of a soldier hereafter enlisted, or any officer

appointed, beyond the number, in all, of five thousand men.

This was subsequently modified so as to reduce the army to its numerical force in 1821, viz: six thousand.

A debate, of course, ensued, and at three o'clock, Mr. Allen of Maine was speaking away in fine style.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Apportionment Bill was again taken up in Committee's amendment providing for the representation of the major fractions, which, after debate, was adopted—yeas 55, nays 29.

The question then being on the amendment striking out the ratio, (of the House) of 50,179, and inserting 50,000.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out entirely the ratio, which was carried—yeas 25 nays 23.

In the House, the Army Appropriation Bill was debated, till the hour adjourned.

On Thursday, the Senate was still at work on the apportionment bill.

In the House a long debate arose on a resolution offered by Mr. Hall, asking that the select committee on the frauds relative to the Commonwealth bank of Boston, be authorized to send for persons and papers. The resolutions were finally adopted.

After the reception of some reports from committees, of no general interest, the Army Appropriation bill was again considered in committee of the whole.

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
On Friday morning the splendid steamship British Queen, Captain Keane, arrived at New York from Antwerp, via Portsmouth, England. The British Queen has brought London papers of the 7th, and Antwerp papers to the 3d inst, which contain no news of any moment. The Queen passed large quantities of ice on the Banks—was a day and a half passing through it. She brings 41 cabin passengers.

The Money Market was easy, although funds had a downward tendency on the 6th and 7th.

The Cotton Market was firm, and no change in

THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE adjourned on Monday morning last, having chosen four Commissioners to settle the North Eastern Boundary question, and passed an Apportionment Act, the details of which we have not seen.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Resolves relating to the Boundary are:

EDWARD KAVANAGH, of Newcastle.  
EDWARD KENT, of Bangor, and  
WILLIAM PREBLE, of Portland,  
JOHN OTIS, of Hallowell.

### DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.

By the brig William Neilson, Capt. Morris, which arrived at New York on Friday, from Port au Prince, dreadfully accounts of a terrible earthquake in the island of St. Domingo, on the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon have been received. "Le Patriote," of the 11th, gives the following particulars:

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the southwest to the northeast.

Two shocks were felt at Port au Prince, the first, which lasted the longest, continued about three minutes.

Le Patriote also says that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday following, successive shocks were felt.

A letter from St. Marc says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonavies the shocks were yet more serious.

The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. The church, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal, were all destroyed.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared! and with it two thirds of its inhabitants! The families that could escape are fled to Fosette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier from the city arrived a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, says the Express, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday the ninth destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remains of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capt. Morris left, but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

Hallowell, April 23, 1842.

We cut the following from the American, and fully corroborate and approve the statement—

If Mr. Dally, who has of late "raised a breeze" about his Pain Extractor, for burns and scalds, makes any claim to ever kind of medical skill, his article by offering it for too many things, he must make a fortune by it—that is, if he stops his foolish efforts to give it away. That might do to him with a salve he has wrought the wonders that his has, it is time to stop and make those who are able, pay for it. He may give it to the poor if he like, but we think the inventor of such a remedy should not always be poor himself. If the faculty do not use this remedy in cases of burns, they are subject to the charge of the grossest inhumanity. Any respectable practitioner who may go to 71 Maiden Lane, and see what we have seen, (and unless we have lost our senses, known to be true) they must be convinced that it is no humbug or quackery in this matter.—[*N. Y. Express*.]

Sold by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell. 22

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On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the appropriation bill was taken up, as reported by the Judiciary Committee. It proposed to reduce the ratio to 50,000 and give one additional representation to each State having a fraction less than a moiety of the said ratio computed according to the rule prescribed according to Constitution of the United States. His arrangement would give thirteen States one Representative each, viz.—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas.

The second amendment of the Judiciary Committee, in effect merely alters the requisition of the House that the members shall be elected by districts, and making it a matter optional with the States, leaving the last section of the bill, in every other respect, precisely as it came from the House.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the Army and the Academy at West Point for the year 1842, it was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The first clause having been read, which appropriates \$1,477,700 for the pay of the army, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend by substituting \$1,172,000.

Mr. Fillmore stated that the bill appropriated, for the pay of the army Officers, &c. \$6,170,779; for the Military Academy, \$131,641; making an aggregate of \$6,302,420. In 1841, for the same objects, the appropriation was \$6,173,439; and in 1840, \$5,415,729.

Mr. Johnson withdrew his amendment, and offered a proviso to the section, that no money hereappropriated shall be applied in future, to the payment of a soldier hereafter enlisted, or any officer

was the first aggressor, still, he is now the party most aggrieved. It belongs to him, therefore, if this difficulty is to be settled by the usage which obtain between gentlemen—to send the challenge; or if they wish to avoid this personal hazard, and still save themselves from a loss of honor, let them produce the animals, whose names they have invoked, and have them to do the fighting for them. The result will be the same, while they will stand as seconds.

To see fair play, to urge or check the spunk.

Between their substitutes, the gout and skunk.

(*North American*.)

### Wise and Stanley—New code of Honor.

These gentlemen, it seems, have settled all their difficulties according to some new code of honor recently discovered in the atmosphere of Washington city. We should like to know what sort of a code of honor that must be by which one gentleman calls another a coward—the latter retorts and calls the other a liar and a scoundrel; the other gentlemen then ride his horse against the so-called scoundrel, and nearly pitches him off and breaks his neck; the latter then gives the other a severe cutting over the head. They ride off, and after some preliminaries, settle their difficulties by a new code of honor. This new code of honor must be one of the most curious things in the world.—*N. Y. Herald*.

25, nays 29.

The question then being on the amendment striking out the ratio, (of the House) of 50,179, and inserting 50,000.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out entirely the ratio, which was carried—yeas 25 nays 23.

In the House, the Army Appropriation Bill was debated, till the hour adjourned.

On Thursday, the Senate was still at work on the apportionment bill.

In the House a long debate arose on a resolution offered by Mr. Hall, asking that the select committee on the frauds relative to the Commonwealth bank of Boston, be authorized to send for persons and papers. The resolutions were finally adopted.

After the reception of some reports from committees, of no general interest, the Army Appropriation bill was again considered in committee of the whole.

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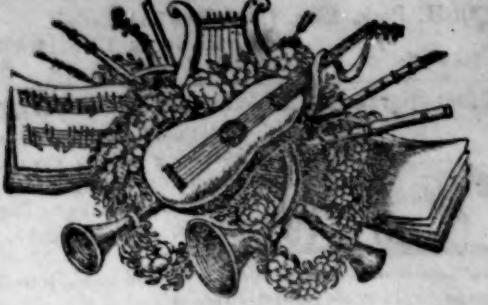
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## POETRY.

*Lines composed on the death of JAMES PHILANDER WELCH, aged nine months and twenty days.*

[Inserted by request.]

When I was musing on the dead  
Unto the grave my feet were led,  
No Sculptor's marble, polished well  
Was seen the tale of grief to tell.

The sun declining in the west  
Had call'd the sonster's to their rest;  
The evening zephyrs gently play'd  
O'er the spot where James was laid.

While here in meditation deep,  
I sat, till nature seem'd asleep—  
Some pensive mourners coming near,  
With gentle footstep caught my ear.

This little throng had come to weep,  
While all their neighbours were asleep,  
Around Philander's narrow bed,  
On which a mantle green was spread.

The heavens seemed in mourning too!

For now they shew their tears of woe—

The parents claimed them as their own;

For sure they thought the world must mourn.

Two little sisters, young and fair,  
Were with their parents glad to share,

A little portion of their grief—

And shed their tears to find relief.

The mother now the spell did break,

As to her darling son she spake;

“It is for you my lovely dear,

That I have come to shed a tear.

I loved thee much, thou sweetest one,

Thou wast my only darling son,

Thine eyes were bright, thy form was fair

Perfection did thy features wear.

Thy father two on thee had placed

A love too strong to be effaced;

When thou wast sick, 'twas his delight

To guard thy bed by day and night.

My little hands and playful feet

Thy rosy lip and lily cheek,

So much of heavenly beauty wore

We did thy form almost adore.

And when in health we saw the smile

And show a disposition mild,

We hop'd that in declining years,

Thy hand would wipe our falling tears.

Thy sisters too in childlike glee,

Did love to chat and play with thee,—

Not once they thought that thou must die

And in thy grave so quickly lie.

But as the little tender shoot,

Whose blossoms promise autumn fruit,

Is withered by instant frost—

So that sweet babe was early lost.

They morning sun was bright and clear;

Its golden rays our hearts did cheer;

But sickness darken'd all those rays;

And ended soon our happy days.

Disease had fastened on thy frame:

Which lay convuls'd in dreadful pain:

In vain Physicians did engage

The burning fever to assuage.

They'rt watchful, tearful eye

And mothers deep and anxious sigh,

Had not the power thy pains to ease

Or check the course of thy disease.

A messenger to us was sent,

Saying, this babe, to you was lent;

If you would not its sufferings see,

Then let him fly to heav'n with me.

And now your little beaming eyes

As if they saw the heavenly prize,

With lustre bright immortal shine;

Till Jesus took them to his home.

And now dear James while here we stand

Around thy grave a weeping band,

They'rt soul beyond the skies

Dwells in the bowers of Paradise."

"Dear mother! yes, in heaven I dwell—

The love of Christ I love to tell;

Nor can my sufferings be compared

With what for me my Lord endured.

Just think what he on Calvary bore,

And view him sweating crimson gore

Then say if you will dare complain,

That I have suffered little pain.

Ah no, dear parents dry your tears,

Let Jesus' love dispel your fears—

Give him your hearts and all you have,

Let sight no more your bosoms heave.

And then when you in death shall lie,

You'll find a loving Saviour nigh,

To bear your souls to God above

With him to dwell in endless love.

If and if my sisters love my God,

If they obey his holy word,

We shall meet to part no more

On Canaan's happy happy shore."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Edward Bentham: OR, WHAT IS TRUE RESPECTABILITY.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAM.

(Concluded.)

Edward laughed in his sleeve; Mr. Bentham carved the joint in silence, and in silence Mrs. Bentham helped round the vegetables. During the 'recess' of that very afternoon, the aristocratic Edward Bentham played at 'catch and toss' with that young democrat, Bill Islip.

This brief family scene is recorded to exhibit in its domestic features a state of manners and modes of thinking that is hourly bringing upon society consequences painful to contemplate. It is to such principles as these we have just heard, dictated by a parent to an intelligent child, that the adverse fortunes of that generous boy, and a thousand others of New England's children, are to be referred. The income Mr. Bentham derived from his store, was from eight hundred to one thousand dollars per annum. His domestic expenses could not, of course, be very great, as every thing, from the children's shoes to their spelling books, from the kitchen girl's calico and handkerchiefs, to Mrs. Bentham's silks and laces, besides all the provisions and groceries 'came out of the store.' How they came into the store, never entered into the brain of Mrs. Bentham. She was satisfied her house keeping could cost nothing, 'never mind, it comes out of the store,' was the coup de grace by which she silenced every qualm of conscience or friendly hint from envious neighbours, upon her

own extravagance in household matters: for Mrs. Bentham sought to keep up appearance, and there were other merchants' ladies in the town she must rival.

What with Mrs. Bentham's expensive habits and Mr. Bentham's moderate profits, he seldom laid by more than two or three hundred dollars a year! Yet on this small income, without the prospect of having a dollar to give them when they became of age, his ten children must be educated 'gentlemen and ladies,' as if they were to inherit principalities. Let us see what gentlemen and ladies he made of them!

Annelia Ann, the eldest daughter, grew up tall and well shaped, pale and romantic. She had attended the village female academy from her youth upward. At eighteen she left school 'fashionably educated'; that is, she was versed in geography, and could tell you the capitals of the European states more readily than those of the United States—and this shows the superiority of her knowledge; for it is universally allowed to be more creditable to know things abroad than at home, as travellers who have come back from foreign countries are esteemed cleverer than other people: and she knew, also, (so deeply learned was she) more about the lives of the kings of England and of Egypt, than of the five Presidents. She could paint fruit pieces, and mourning pieces, which ostentatiously hung over the parlour mantel, in testimony of her skill; the weeping willow looking like the drooping tail of a melancholy chicken on a rainy day, and the weeping woman, leaning on the tombstone, like the pillar of salt, into which Lot's wife was turned for her curiosity. Amelia Ann could also write a neat hand, cipher tolerably, and play a little on a second-hand piano, which her father had bartered six quintals of codfish for in Portland. Yet with all these accomplishments, she found herself at the age of twenty-seven unmarried; and, at last, to escape her mother's tongue, which grew sharper as she grew older, and wagged perpetually against 'old maids,' and to obtain the means of purchasing fine dressess—for she had inherited her mother's love of finery—she accepted an offer to leave school in a neighbouring village—school teaching not being mechanical except in cases of flagellation, being deemed barely respectable—but which is becoming, nevertheless, the *terrier resort* of such young ladies as Miss Annelia Ann, who happened to miss the gentle young lawyer, doctor, or merchant, they had been aiming at ever since they knew how to take aim at any thing—for nothing less than professional gentleman will suit young ladies thus educated, and so they either die old maids, or fall an early prey to the arts of the designing.

The second child, who was a son, having a natural mathematical turn, and much mechanical ingenuity, at the age of seventeen, when his father proposed taking him into the store, pleaded hard to become a mechanician or go to sea—any thing but to be tied to the counter of a village grocery. His parents were shocked at his vulgar taste; and in spite of his remonstrances, he was compelled to be inoculated with respectability with the oaths and obscene jests of loafing drunkards, and by the practice of the low trickling a lad invariably learns in such a place. After staying behind the counter three months, during which period he was stationed where the *run was retained*, because his careful father could trust no one else there, and after seeing intemperance and hearing oaths enough to corrupt a Samuel, he yielded, disgusted with his employment, to the offer of an intelligent sea captain, and amid the tears, groans and prophecies of his mother, (for the 'caste' of sea captains not exactly *committit faul* with them 'respectable' folk,) went to sea with him. He is now the first officer of a packet ship out from New York, and a gentleman in spite of his father;

At length, in his junior year, and when at the height of his prosperity and scholastic fame, winning golden opinions from his professors, and the affection of all who had any intercourse with him, a letter came from his father, in reply to one he had written for a remittance to purchase new books required in class, stating that 'business was dull, his profits small, and that it was more expensive at college than he supposed it would be.'

After two pages of advice on the necessity of continuing to preserve his standing as a gentleman, he wound up with the hint, 'that as he could not afford to pay such large bills any longer, he had best work his way through college by keeping school during the vacations.'

A bank note for twenty dollars was enclosed, accompanied with the intimation 'that he must expect but little more assistance from him, as he had his two brothers and sisters to educate; that he was getting to be old, and would be difficult to portray the mortification of a sensitive, high-minded young man at such an announcement. The college bills were three times the amount his father enclosed, and who should pay them? Minor accounts, usually liquidated at the same time, staved him also in the face. But these embarrassments, which instantly occurred to his mind, did not so much affect him at the moment as the sudden change of position his father had assumed must produce upon his prospects in life. Educated like a gentleman, his mind filled with all the early-instilled notions of 'respectability' he had imbibed from his parents, and with the bearing, habits, and feelings of a young nobleman, how was he to meet this crisis? His most intimate associates hitherto had been with those young aristocrats in the college who had wealth and family contingencies to support their pretensions. With the 'beneficiaries,' those nobel-minded young men who seek science through their most thorny path—that of poverty and contumely—he had never associated; they were a species of literary operatives, whom he had not yet decided whether to class as mechanics or gentlemen: he groaned bitterly as he reflected that de was degraded to their caste.

It was late in the evening when he received the letter, and after pacing his room a long time in extreme mental agitation, he seized his hat and hastened to the president's room. The usual lamp shone in the window, and guided him across the green: he tapped lightly at the door and entered. The venerable Doctor Kirkland, who was engaged over his desk, raised his head with that dignified and benevolent politeness which characterized him in his intercourse with the students, invited him to seat.

Edward laid his father's letter upon the desk, saying hastily,

'A letter from my father, sir.'

Dr. Kirkland read it, and then shook his head, as if displeased with its contents.

I sympathize with you, Bentham. This is not the first case of the kind I have met with since my connection with this institution. The extraordinary infatuation among parents of the class to which your father belongs, of making gentlemen of their sons, when they cannot afford them the means of sustaining the rank, has been the ruin of hundreds of promising young men. It is a mistaken notion, and one fruitful with the most fatal consequences, that a youth, to be respectable, must of necessity become a member of one of the learned professions, or a merchant. It is a mischievous error, and must be eradicated. Society is suffering incalculable injury by it. Experience must soon teach such persons the unsoundness of their notions, and convince them (though always too late) that an independent farmer, or mechanic is intrinsically a better gentleman, and a far more useful member of society, than an impoverished lawyer, or doctor, or minister—who has become such that he may get into the ranks of (to make use of an English term) for which we neither have nor should have a corresponding word) the 'gentry.'

President Kirkland concluded by giving him, on learning from him his determination to leave college, much judicious advice for his future conduct in life. Edward rose to take his leave—the president gave his hand

and pressed it warmly—desiring him to apply to him as a friend and father if he should ever need his counsel or assistance. Edward's heart was too full to speak—he returned the friendly pressure of the venerable tutor's hand, and the next moment was crossing the college green, feeling himself cast upon the world alone, friendless and nearly penniless. He hastened to his room; packed up his few things—omitting his books and every article of luxury to be disposed of towards paying his smaller bills, paid fifteen dollars of the twenty he had received from his father towards the liquidation of others, wrote a hasty note to the president, which he left on the table with his books and superfluous ornaments, and that very night quitted Cambridge. The following is the note he addressed to Dr. Kirkland:

"Harvard College, 10 p. m., 1822.—

'Reverend and honoured Sir—

"When I left your room this evening, I told you I should quit college, and throw myself and fortunes upon the world. I could, I am aware, sir, remain, as you kindness proposed, as a *beneficiary*. A '*beneficiary*' I feel I can never be. I have been educated with such false notions of society, and imbued such lofty ideas of my elevated condition in the social scale as a merchant's son, that I cannot now, by any mental effort, rise superior to these habits of thinking. I feel that I am too proud to descend. I confess it with tears. I feel, too, that I not only do not possess the moral resolution to work the remainder of my way through college, but I want the courage to meet the cold glances and haughty bearing of my present associates, and which, even in anticipation, unnerve me. I know that I am in great error—but it is an error that is inbred in me, as it will, I fear, eventually be the ruin of me. I shall quit Cambridge to-night. God knows what fate is before me. Another reason renders this step expedient:—none of my last term's college bills are yet paid, and, with these, I owe altogether ninety-eight dollars eleven cents. I must go where I can make money to pay this: in the mean time I feel that I shall have incurred the worst species of reputation that can befall a young man in college or elsewhere,—the infamy of unpaid debts. This is enough to drive me to distraction—for hitherto I have preserved my private honour without a stain. Alas, my mistaken parent! into what depth of misery has your criminal ambition plunged your child! If, sir, I was to remain as a '*beneficiary*', these debts would hang over my head during my whole college life, and perhaps for years afterwards. I can see no alternative to the step I have decided on taking. I could return home, sir; but it would be to endure the scorn and gossip of the townspeople, whom I have been taught to consider myself above, while I should ever be before my parents' eyes to remind them of the disappointed hopes of their son's respectability. No, sir; rash and imprudent as you may deem it, my course is decided on. I am too proud and sensitive to act otherwise."

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